

United States Marshals Service District of Oregon

Volume 1, Issue 2

July 2005



District of Oregon

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Marshal Notes



remainder of the year.

In keeping with our priority of building effective partnerships and smartly leveraging resources, we expanded the number of participating agencies in our Ad Hoc Fugitive Task Force from 17 to 23. Since October 2004, the following agencies have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS):

Klamath, Lane, Marion, and Washington County Sheriff's offices, the Beaverton Police Department and Multnomah County Department of Community Justice. The MOU provides the framework for the USMS to assist the signatory agencies—on request—in investigating and apprehending fugitives wanted on state charges. The targeted crimes include: violent crimes against persons, weapon offenses and drug offenses or where the defendant has a criminal history involving violent crimes and/or weapon offenses.

Additionally, the USMS led a national fugitive apprehension effort called Operation FALCON (Federal and Local Cops Organized Nationally). FALCON was an unprecedented cooperative effort among federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities. Within Oregon, we had 12 different agencies participate. This is notable since we had less than two weeks advance notice to plan, prepare, and execute the mission. The results of the Operation exceeded our original expectations. We arrested a total of 106 felony fugi-

As we enter the 4th quarter of FY 2005, I believe it's appropriate to take stock of some of the significant events that have transpired (year-to-date in FY 2005) and the challenges that confront us for the

tives in Oregon during this one week period.

I wish to sincerely thank all the participating agencies for truly outstanding support. We achieved a remarkable level of success due to the excellent cooperation and coordination of all involved. I look forward to conducting future operations of this nature and expanding the number of participating agencies.

We continue to work on expanding the Oregon High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Fugitive Task Force with full-time investigators from county sheriff's offices and the State Police. This process has been challenging due to staffing and budget restrictions within the respective agencies. However, I am cautiously optimistic we may be able to add at least one additional full-time investigator by the end of the calendar year.

"FALCON was an unprecedented cooperative effort among federal, state and local law enforcement authorities."

Tight budgets remain a constant concern to all of us in the law enforcement community. Due to budget shortfalls, the USMS is required to

reduce spending by 10% in the 4th quarter. This action affects all USMS offices in all districts. By carefully monitoring and prioritizing our expenses, I believe we can continue to execute our mission essential requirements. We look forward to the FY2006 budget with guarded optimism.

Of special note, September 24, 2004, marked the beginning of a year long celebration of the 215th anniversary of the United States Marshals Service. Accordingly, it provides the opportunity to review our rich history and reflect on the evolution of our agency since 1789. We have come a long way and are excited about the future. Even with the challenges that confront us, I believe we will continue to improve and/or enhance the services we provide.

Again, I welcome your comments and suggestions on how we might better accomplish our mission and work more effectively with you.

Fugitive Investigations

The district warrant squad and the district led Fugitive Task Forces (HIDTA and Ad-Hoc) continued to play a significant role in taking the "worst of the worst" off the streets of Oregon in FY 2005. The HIDTA Task Force is made up of full-time participants from the USMS, Portland Police Bureau and the Oregon National Guard. The Ad-Hoc Task Force receives and provides assistance to numerous other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on a part-time, or ad-hoc basis. The primary focus of the Task Forces is to increase the overall safety of Oregon residents by reducing crime and violence by bringing federal, state, and local fugitives to justice. In the first half of FY 2005, the district received 307 warrants and cleared 315 warrants for which the district had primary fugitive apprehension responsibility. These federal warrants are issued for such violations as, Escapes, Bond Defaults, Parole/Probation violation, and DEA referred cases.

Here are some noteworthy arrests made during FY 2005:

During the early morning hours of January 27, 2005, Task Force members arrested **DUNG TRINH** on a Supervised Release Violation warrant after he was observed leaving a Gresham area hotel. Trinh and two co-defendants were subsequently charged with kidnapping after information provided by the Marshals Service led the FBI to the victim and the arrest of an accomplice at the hotel later that morning. The victim had been kidnapped from his residence in Georgia on January 21, 2005. The kidnapping is believed to have been in response to a drug debt owed by a relative of the victim.



On March 18, 2005, Deputy U.S. Marshals arrested **JAMIE CARLSTON** on a Pretrial Release Violation warrant in Portland. Carlston, who had been awaiting trial on Felon in Possession of a Firearm charge, was in possession of a loaded .22 caliber semi-automatic handgun, a handcuff key, suspected marijuana and suspected methamphetamine at the time of his arrest.

Even as the District continued to keep pace with the increasing number of federal warrants, the District and its Task Forces built on the Marshal Service's long history of providing assistance and expertise to other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in support of their fugitive investigations. The Task Forces targeted the most dangerous fugitives and cleared more than 55 state and local fugitive cases during the first half of FY 2005.

On November 4, 2004, Task Force members arrested **STEVEN**

PARSI in Portland at the request the Portland Police Bureau. Parsi was wanted on an arrest warrant from Orange County, California charging him with Armed Robbery. Parsi had allegedly fired shots at the victims in the robbery. Parsi was also suspected of being one of the two individuals responsible for an armed robbery in which shots were fired at the Ben Bridge jewelry store at the Lloyd Center. Following Parsi's arrest he and his co-defendant were charged with two counts of Attempted Aggravated Murder and five counts of first-degree Robbery for being the "Ben Bridge Bandits".

On January 13, 2005, **TOBY PHAN-DANOUVONG** was arrested by members of the Task Force in Walnut Creek, California. Phandanouvong, who was wanted for Murder, is accused of firing several shots and killing one individual during an altercation between several people outside a Shari's Restaurant in Hillsboro, Oregon.



On January 16, 2005, **ERIC PRESLEY JR** was arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada by Deputy U.S. Marshals based on information provided by the Task Force. Presley was arrested on a Portland Police Bureau Homicide warrant. In October 2003, Presley was arrested for a gang related shooting outside an after-hours club in Portland, but threats caused a key witness to disappear prior to trial. As a result, the judge dismissed the case and Presley was released in December of 2004. Shortly after Presley was released the witness was located and arrested in North Carolina. Presley was aware the witness had been arrested and fled Oregon around the time he was re-indicted.

On February 14, 2005, **DOMENIC SANDERS** was arrested in Vancouver, Washington by Task Force members. Sanders was wanted by the Portland Police Bureau for one count of murder, one count of robbery in the first degree, and one count of attempted murder. Sanders' charges stem from a February 7, 2005 armed robbery of a convenience store, followed by a confrontation in which Sanders is accused of shooting and wounding one person and fatally shooting another.

On March 31, 2005, Deputy U.S. Marshals located and arrested **DAVID KELSEY** in Klamath Falls, Oregon. Kelsey, who was free on bail during his criminal trial for six counts of rape, attracted much media attention in the Albany, Oregon area when he failed to return during jury deliberations. At the conclusion of trial on March 9, 2005, Kelsey's actions were a true admission of guilt when the jury came back with a guilty verdict but Kelsey had already fled.

Operation Falcon

On April 4-10, 2005, U.S. Marshals Service district task forces participated in a National Fugitive Apprehension effort called Operation FALCON. The time frame for the operation was selected to coincide with "National Crime Victims Rights Week" sponsored by the Department of Justice with the theme of "Justice isn't served until crime victims are."

Operation FALCON represented the largest fugitive manhunt ever undertaken by any law enforcement agency in the United States. The USMS used its existing network including all 94 federal judicial districts, as well as 83 District, and five Regional Fugitive Task Forces across the country. In all, over 950 agencies were involved including 25 federal agencies, 206

Operation FALCON (cont'd)

state agencies, 361 local police departments and 362 county sheriff's departments. The focus of Operation FALCON included fugitives wanted for, or with underlying charges of gang crimes, homicides, kidnapping, sex crimes, robbery, assaults, arson, extortion, burglary, drugs, domestic abuse, unregistered sex offenders and weapons offenses. Nationally, the total number of fugitives arrested through operation FALCON totaled 10,340.

Here in Oregon there were an average of 45 agents, officers, detectives, deputy sheriffs, and deputy U.S. Marshals combined on a daily basis. Most of the task force members were deputized as deputy U.S. Marshals. This special deputation gave the federal agents assigned the authority to apprehend state fugitives and for the state and locals, it gave them the authority to apprehend federal fugitives and work outside the state, if necessary. Within Oregon, 106 felony fugitives were arrested

"Justice isn't served until crime victims are."

and 110 warrants cleared. 102 of these fugitives had prior convictions and are repeat offenders. 19 of these arrests were made in the category of Sexual Assault—including sexual offenders failing to report, 27 arrests for drug related crimes, seven for weapons related crimes, six for gang related crimes, and two for felony assault.

Of the 106 fugitives arrested only 13 were federal fugitives. All other fugitives were wanted on state charges: Multnomah County 45; Clackamas County 16; Douglas County 25; Washington County 2; State Parole & Probation 5.

The following three cases highlight our local success in Operation FALCON:



PAUL COCHELL: On November 21, 2004, Paul Lawrence Cochell Jr. became a fugitive after allegedly stabbing his girlfriend April L. Conner multiple times with a kitchen knife during a domestic argument in Gresham, Oregon. On December 15, 2004, Paul Lawrence Cochell was indicted by a Multnomah County Grand Jury for Attempted Murder and Assault in the First Degree. On April 4th, 2005, at approximately 3:30 P.M., Paul Lawrence Cochell Jr. was arrested in Oroville, California by Deputy U.S. Marshals acting on information provided by the Oregon U.S. Marshals Fugitive Task Force in conjunction with Operation FALCON. Cochell was found living in a pickup truck on rural property. Cochell is pending extradition and will be returned to answer criminal charges in Multnomah County Circuit Court for Attempted Murder and Assault in the 1st Degree.

FREDERICK JACKSON: Frederick Jackson was indicted in Multnomah County on July 1, 2004, for 17 counts; one count of Sodomy in the 1st Degree, one count of Sodomy in the 2nd Degree, two counts of Rape in the 1st Degree, and 13 counts of Sexual Abuse in the 1st Degree. All charges involved underage



female victims with the alleged activity dating as far back as April 1, 1995, and as recent as November 18, 2002. The bail amount was set at 4.5 million dollars.

During Operation FALCON, working in conjunction with the Portland Police Bureau, the U.S. Marshals Service Fugitive Task Force developed fresh information that led to the arrest of Jackson while he was visiting his mother.

BUTCH SMITH: Butch Dwight Smith was wanted by the Oregon State Police for Vehicular Assault. The assault was the result of a "road rage" incident on September 19, 2004, near Boardman, Oregon on I-84. Smith was the alleged driver of the Subaru that caused a roll-over crash of a Saturn SUV. Three female victims suffered injuries; one received serious physical injuries and was transported by Life Flight to the Portland Emmanuel Hospital. Her injuries resulted in permanent paralysis in her legs. A state arrest warrant was issued in Morrow County on February 24, 2004, charging 11 counts, 4 of which were felonies for Assault in the 2nd Degree, Failure to Perform the Duties of a Driver to Injured Persons, Criminal Mischief in the 1st Degree, and Assault in the 3rd Degree.



Later, it was learned that Butch Dwight Smith was also wanted by the Nez Perce County Sheriff's Office in Lewiston, Idaho, for Child Custody Interference. Smith was accused of being the Non-Custodial Parent Abductor of his two children, James (now 5 years-old) and Allison (now 4 years-old). Each child was listed as "Missing Person Involuntary" with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). The children were last seen on November 17, 2004.

On April 8th, 2005, the U.S. Marshals Service Fugitive Task Force in Portland, Oregon in conjunction with Operation FALCON, developed information that Smith was in Tennessee. On April 11, 2005, Butch Dwight Smith was arrested in Marion County, Tennessee by the U.S. Marshals Service Smokey Mountain Fugitive Task Force. The two minor children, James and Allison, were taken into protective custody following the arrest and were transferred to their mother's care late that evening.



Pictured above is the Saturn SUV, the aftermath of the "road rage" incident. One victim was transported via life flight to Emmanuel Hospital with serious injuries.

Eugene Sub-Office

It was timing, a sharp eye and a keen mind that resulted in eleven year old Matthew Dixon of Sweet Home, Oregon being selected as the United States Marshals Service's Citizen of the Year for 2004. U.S. Marshal Dennis Merrill made the announcement along side Linn County Sheriff Dave Burright, Matthew and his parents, Duane and Jessica Dixon, during a press conference on March 11th in Albany. As the nationwide award winner, Matthew became the youngest person ever to be awarded the prestigious honor.

On October 14, 2004, when a young boy (also eleven years old) was abducted in the city of Mount Angel by Jeffrey Eggiman, the Mount Angel police issued an Amber Alert for the pair. That same day, Matthew Dixon, a close personal friend and his friend's father were hunting in a remote mountainous area near Sweet Home. The hunting party came upon Eggiman and the young abductee in the woods, but they were unaware that an Amber Alert had been issued. Matthew (who has always wanted to be a police officer) became suspicious when Eggiman indicated that they were hunting, but he didn't see any hunting rifles. In addition, Matthew thought he saw a pistol in Eggiman's rear pocket covered with a red handkerchief. Seeing the young abductee in the cab of the truck, Matthew made note of Eggiman's clothing, the description of the truck and he memorized the license plate. Later that night while Matthew and his mother were watching television, the Amber Alert was broadcasted. Matthew excitedly informed his mother of his observations earlier in the day, and after confirming the encounter with his young friend's father, the police were notified.



From left to right: U.S. Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales, Matthew Dixon and USMS Director Benigno G. Reyna.

When Linn County Sheriff's deputies responded to the reported area, they discovered the truck and occupants. Eggiman immediately opened fire upon the deputies, and he was subsequently killed in the exchange of gunfire. Afterwards, the young kidnapped victim emerged unharmed from the truck.

The United States Marshals Service maintains a close working relationship with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, utilizing a variety of investigative tools to assist in tracking down kidnapped children. While not directly involved in this case, Matthew's actions brought this important law enforcement emphasis to the forefront of Oregon's citizens, and as a result, he was nominated by the District of Oregon for the award. In a dramatic ceremony in our Nation's Capitol on April 20th, 2005, Matthew received the "Citizen of Year" award from U.S. Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales and USMS Director Benigno G. Reyna.

The following week, Matthew was again surrounded by law enforcement officers—but this time from the State of Oregon. Next to him was Oregon's Governor Ted Kulongoski, who, in citing Matthew's example and award, announced an expanded digital Amber Alert system for Oregon using the Web-portal. Now the information will be broadcast to anyone who signs up for the notifications through e-mail, cell phones, pagers or Black-Berries. In speaking to the news media later about the Amber Alert System, Matthew said, "It's really important, because if I didn't see that, Tanner (the victim) might have died." The District of Oregon joins our state and nation in saluting Matthew!

Medford Sub-Office

On June 7, 2005, the Medford Office seized items based on a writ of execution at Brookings, Oregon involving a judgment in the amount of \$99,292 and interest. The case originated in the District of Utah, Salt Lake City. The defendant lost a judgment in the U.S. District Court at Salt Lake City for breach of contract for not fulfilling his purchase agreement for 5 Shelby Cobra Replica kits.

During the operation approximately 158 items were seized. Items seized included 12 high-end electric guitars valued up to \$6,000 each, five replica Shelby Cobra bodies and associated parts, one rifle, three handguns and an unnumbered Shelby Cobra 289 chassis.

The Medford Office has seen an increase in fugitive investigations and court appearances as summer heats up. Most recently the office arrested Ron Dean Mackadams at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

Mackadams was wanted on a U.S. Marshals Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution warrant from the Northern District of California. Mackadams was wanted out of the Humboldt County Superior Court at Eureka, California for inflicting corporal injury to a spouse or co-habitant.



Shelby Cobra



3 handguns & 1 rifle

215th Anniversary of the United States Marshals Service

It was September 24th, 1789 during the first session of the first Congress when Senate Bill 1, the Judiciary Act, was passed and signed into law by President George Washington. This legislation specifically spelled out that law enforcement was the U.S. marshal's primary function—thereby establishing the first 13 marshals as the nation's first federal law enforcement agency.

Since that time, marshals have been involved in some of America's most historically important events. For more than a century after the foundations of the federal government were set in place, the marshals provided the only nationwide civilian police power available to the President, the Congress and the federal courts.

The marshals and their deputies served all the subpoenas, summonses, writs and warrants issued by the federal courts. They made all the arrests, handled all the prisoners, and supervised all the juries and witnesses. They also protected the President, arrested secessionists, tracked down counterfeiters and carried out all federal executions—a responsibility still held today. After the Civil War, the marshals protected newly freed slaves and established law and order in the territories across the union.

The list of responsibilities grew to include taking the national census every ten years, distribution of presidential proclamations, and collection of all statistics on commerce and manufacturing. They even supervised every congressional election from 1870 to 1892 to ensure fair voting.

During the second century, the marshals subdued labor strikes, registered more than 480,000 German citizens after World War I and desegregated public schools, among other duties. When southern resistance to desegregated schools reached its most violent peak—on the night of September 30th, 1962 in Oxford, Mississippi—President Kennedy ordered 127 deputy marshals into the fray. Pelted by bricks, bottles, buckshot and Molotov cocktails, deputies held their fire and stood their ground so black student James Meredith could register for classes.

Year in and year out, the Marshals Service occupies a uniquely central position in the federal justice system. Virtually every federal law enforcement initiative involves the agency, and its ability to handle a wide range of duties keeps it in high demand. As America continued to grow in the 1900's, so did

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the need for other agencies. But despite the creation of more than 50 specialized federal law enforcement agencies during the 20th century, modern-day marshals still have the broadest federal authority.



This authentic prisoner wagon rests outside the Wyoming Territorial Prison Museum in Laramie, Wyo.

Today, federal judicial security remains an agency cornerstone. Deputy marshals protect judges, attorneys, jurors, defendants and courthouse visitors from violence and threats of violence. Behind the scenes, the agency manages the federal Witness Protection Program. Since 1971, the agency has protected more than 7,500 federal witnesses, and prosecutors have achieved an 89 percent conviction rate based on those witnesses' testimony.

In the enforcement arena, during FY 2004 alone, the U.S. Marshals Service arrested and/or cleared more than 39,000 federal felony warrants, more than all other federal law enforcement agencies combined. Working with other officers at the federal, state and local levels, Marshals Service-led task forces arrested and/or cleared an additional 44,000 state and local fugitives last year, and during this year, operation FALCON netted over 10,000 fugitives in a single week.

The agency houses approximately 50,000 federal, pre-sentenced prisoners every day. Also, it manages and disposes of seized and forfeited properties that have been acquired by criminals through illegal activities.

Whether arresting the notorious Dalton Gang in 1893, enforcing prohibition laws in the 1920's, or protecting American athletes during the 2004 Olympics in Greece, the Marshals Service has had a diverse and successful 215 years. And it stands at the ready for all future assignments—no matter how varied and dangerous they may be.



Pictured here is the 10 foot tall bronze “Frontier Marshal” sculpted for the agency by David Manuel in 1989.